

# Maclean's

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MACLEAN'S/CTV  
TORY LEADERSHIP POLL

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# Maclean's

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## Dino-might

**40** A blockbuster movie (*Jurassic Park*) and a huge travelling exhibition (*Dinosaur: The Greatest Show Unearthed*) are the latest manifestations of an enduring fascination with the prehistoric creatures that roamed the earth more than 65 million years ago. Part fantasy, part real-life mystery, the story of the dinosaurs has captivated people of all ages.



## Home stretch

**10** A Maritime's CTCF poll of delegates to this week's Conservative leadership convention in Ottawa gives Kim Campbell a 12 percentage-point lead over Jean Charest. Campbell gets high marks from delegates for intelligence, maturity and strong leadership, while Charest wins praise for being open, articulate and coolheaded.



## The gates slam shut

**18** After enduring months of racist violence, Germany's Turkish community struck back when a neo-Nazi arson attack in the northern city of Solingen claimed the lives of two victims. The Turks want full German citizenship. But in Germany, as in the rest of Europe, public opinion warns newcomers kept out, not encouraged to stay in.



## FROM THE PUBLISHER

I am pleased to report that Maclean's new Editor is Robert Lewis, one of Canada's most able and respected journalists. Lewis, 49, and a native of Waterloo, Ont., has been a newsmagazine reporter and editor for virtually his entire career, and has served Maclean's as Managing Editor since 1982. From 1975 until 1982 he was Ottawa Bureau Chief.

After starting with *The Montreal Star* in 1964 he worked in Montreal, Ottawa, Boston and Toronto for the *Time-Life News Service*, between 1967 and 1975. During his 18 years with Maclean's he has shown a profound understanding not only of the magazine's role in the

lives of Canadians, but of Canada's role in the world.

He brings to the assignment high journalistic standards, a keen sense of fairness and an appreciation of the roles of reporting, analysis and opinion.

Over the past 88 years, Maclean's has prospered by evolving to meet the changing needs of an audience that now measures 2.3 million Canadians 52 times a year. I am proud that Robert Lewis has been chosen to take the magazine into the next century and that he will be reporting to you from this page every week.

*Bob Lewis*

## FROM THE EDITOR

# The Candidate To Beat

The sage and serene leading member of the Conservative party barely pondered the question: who would win this week's leadership contest, Kim Campbell or Jean Charest? "It doesn't matter," he responded. "It all depends on Jean Charest. If he stumbles out of the gate, he won't win. But if he

keeps out of sight and puts his team forward, he will be the next prime minister." In sum, the big prize is Charest's to lose, regardless of what happens at Ottawa's Conservative Convention—if he can overcome his tongue problem.

Charest was exhibiting no circumspection last week as he confidently strode the halls as a guest at the Peter Gzowski Invitational golf tournament, a series that has raised more than \$2 million to attack illiteracy in Canada. Gzowski insists that the game was meant all about a person "I put in the case, it can be said of Charest that he enjoys the solo pursuit, plays aggressively. We're not doing every shot and as important as he is not in the middle of the action. He used the game played at the Bears on Lake Simcoe, as a metaphor for his own political style. At one point, having hit shots on alternate sides of the fairway, he exclaimed

"See, sometimes I hit to the right, sometimes I hit to the left. I am a good Liberal." When someone remarked that he seemed every advantage, even adding what club a partner used on a particular shot before he hit his own, he responded playfully, "That's experience."

Charest did not say so, but other Liberals have made it clear that the Tory candidate with less experience, Jean Charest, is the one they fear the most. That may be just a warning line produced by spin doctors, but last week's Angus Reid poll for Southern News showed that Charest runs better against Charest than does Campbell. Still, in a Maclean's poll of Tory delegates, also by Angus Reid, Campbell was running ahead at Charest 50 to 30. To be sure, Charest beats Campbell on the national party issue and pro-father media but keeping his composure and having the most open levels. But on two top

concerns of the party, dealing with the deficit and nationalism, Campbell was the leader. And she was given the decided edge for "electability," strong leadership and intelligence. In other event, Charest was still ahead in national polls last week. The odds to beat, possibly the case whose race it is to lose—unless he makes the race a team sport.



Charest's regardless of the Tory convention, the big prize is his to lose

*Robert Lewis*



Welcome to the taste of Five Star.

## Care for the kids

**R**egarding day care advocate Estienne Alexander's comment, "These are our children and this is our future" ("Who cares?" *Cover*, May 31). I have news for her—"her" children are not "our" or "my" children. They are her and the father's responsibility. If they are not willing to accept the financial and emotional commitment, then they should not have had children. As a taxpayer, I am fed up with adults telling me it is my responsibility to look after their problem. It is these these adults in our society grow up and quit whining about what the taxpayer should do for them.

Philip Jassan,  
Vancouver

The demand for a "publicly funded day care system" does not arise from "radical feminists who believe that anybody can look after a child," but from people who have involved with children and care profoundly for their well-being. In fact, the notion that "any body can look after a child" is what is keeping day care staff under the poor working conditions and salaries cited in your article and forcing them out of the profession. It is because not everybody is wanted to look after children that we need national standards to regulate the functioning of the system, lowering the reality of choosing freely (as terms by governments are the most blighted expression in the right of women to be equal members of society).

Maria Jassan,  
Saskatoon

## Prime candidate

**W**hy do you criticize Kim Campbell's desire to be prime minister ("Kim Who?" *Cover*, May 17). Her track for success would be seen as a positive characteristic if she were a man. Why do women still have to be twice as good to be treated by both sexes as equals?

Dr. Elizabeth J. Hall-Feinberg,  
Burlington, Ont.

Kim Campbell possesses a consuming ambition to become the next prime minister of Canada. According to the all-powerful spin-doctors, her "admirer" has a very good chance of becoming a reality in the next federal election. If her total dedication and self-oriented preoccupation with advancing her



Moskowitz's River Avenue Cooperative Day Nursery: who should pay for care?

own personal career is any indication of things to come, then one can reach only one intelligent conclusion: heaven help Canada.

Henry Lemons,  
St. Catharines, Ont.

## The ties that bind

Congratulations to Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating on clearly seeing the need to eliminate patriarchy and white supremacy inherent from the outdated British system of government ("A battle royal down under," *World*, May 21). He obviously realizes that a country cannot progress into the 21st century anchored to a system designed for a different time and culture.

Jane A. Grauel,  
Thornhill, Ont.

## 'Slings and arrows'

**Y**our cover story on Jean Chrétien ("Cloving the tape," June 7) suggests that politics obscures friendship as my decision to support Kim Campbell as leader of the Conservative party. For the record, here is precisely what I said on this issue: "You can't playmate this on gender or language or on friendships only. It's a complex issue. You have to determine what is in the best interests of the party, of your country. And I have come to the conclusion, after having given it a lot of thought, that Kim was the right person for Canada at this time, for this party." If anything, given how Campbell's comments have been distorted recently, I feel even more comfortable with my choice as we ap-

proach the leadership convention. The distortions are disgusting but we both understand that, with all the slings and arrows, politics beyond a sense of history requires a thick skin and a short memory.

Bernard Feldman,  
Minister of Employment and Immigration,  
Ottawa

## Passion on wheels

**W**hat Katherine Guiler is really saying is that Torontonians have no passion for life and Calgarians do ("Wheels within wheels on Yonge," *Column*, May 31). First of all, let's get this straight. Of the great cities of the world, none has passion, Paris has passion. And New York City has so much of it that we are occasionally applied. Maybe the Rolex Work Week periodic broadcast was a bit of a cheat, but forgive us committed cyclists if we continue to invite everyone else to test the waters in case they too may find that their bicycles give them more time, more exercise, more independence and, yes, more passion.

Sarah Reed,  
Toronto

## Ralph's rodeo

**R**egarding "A western shootout," (*Canada*, May 31) and the election campaign in Alberta, the accompanying picture of Premier Ralph Klein as a lurching bull really speaks his campaign—Ralph on top of a lion of bull.

Larry Wray,  
Calgary

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone. Please include the editor's mailbox address: *Mailbox Editor*, 222 Bay St., Toronto. Our 403-947-0474 fax (9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.).

*"I thought I'd save money  
with a reseller,  
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it just wasn't worth it."*



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# OPENING NOTES

## GURU TO THE KINGS

Some say that it's Wayne Gretzky. Others (and rightly so) say it's Toronto Maple Leaf head coach Scotty Bowman. But perhaps the real genius behind the San Jose Sharks' march to the Stanley Cup finals is a lady California entrepreneur named Terry Robins. Toronto computers have just selected seven high-tech jobs, author of the 1993 best-seller *Windows for the Dumb*, as much as \$100,000 for a six-hour individual seminar on such topics as "Winning the Power Window." Among his

For owners, it probably won't make up for being absent, yep! and he's out of bed. But a more substantial bonus for the American Automobile Association in Arlington, Va., suggests that among his noble origins—in the early presidency of national Kappa

"Don't let that man, he may be great-looking, but he's not a great-looking person," says Robins. "According to present-day standards, that man is a lady California entrepreneur named Terry Robins. Toronto computers have just selected seven high-tech jobs, author of the 1993 best-seller *Windows for the Dumb*, as much as \$100,000 for a six-hour individual seminar on such topics as "Winning the Power Window." Among his



Robins: outwitting the power

advisors, Kings coach Scotty Bowman. Those who may be late enough can catch Robins' seminar on the subject of Robins's TV, a commercial which peddles an antique route to "ultimate" success. And the energetic Robins has been appearing at Kings games lately, even sharing a box seat with owner Bruce McNall in Game 2 of the Stanley Cup's Montreal (U.S.) semifinal in Montreal. That will be make a difference to the Kings' chances? Probably not, says Sam McCord, Sharks' payologist to the World Series champion Toronto Blue Jays. "By the playoffs and World Series," McCord said at the top. "The athletes motivated themselves." The Kings might also take note of the fact that the coach of Robins's TV advanced in one-time NFL quarterback Fran Tarkenton. He led his Minnesota Vikings to three Super Bowls in the 1970s—and lost every time.



## WORD FOR WORD

### I am Man, hear me roar

are early launch a much broadcast through out the night. "We are common, we are strong, we are young and we are healthy!"

age, Tynes imagines that sleep proved to be one of the most useful medical tricks of the day. By amplifying the sound of their most common predators, the commoners not only saved their lives but also saved their lives. "We are common, we are strong, we are young and we are healthy!"



Catherine Macleod: support

## Dad's the word

It's grand time for Tynes. As the party leadership convention approaches, Conservatives are drawing the battle lines by playing their support for one of the two front-runners, Jean Charest and Kim Campbell. But at least one risk-taker. They will arrive tomorrow after candidates—despite her last intentions. According to long-running party official, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's 50-year-old daughter, Caroline, wanted to leave a public declaration in favor of Charest. But the Prime Minister, hearing that party members would accept such a move as a tip-off to his true intentions, vetoed the idea. Oh well, it's the thought that counts.

## BEST-SELLERS

### FIC/FON

- 1 *The Bridge of Madison County*, Robert Bly (2)
- 2 *Preserving Daffy*, Jack Vance (2)
- 3 *A Suitable Boy*, Vikram Seth (2)
- 4 *The Simple Life*, Robert Bly (2)
- 5 *Calvin*, Robert Bly (2)
- 6 *Griffin & Sabine*, Robert Bly (2)
- 7 *Headlines*, Tim O'Brien (2)
- 8 *The Simple Life*, Robert Bly (2)
- 9 *The Simple Life*, Robert Bly (2)
- 10 *Trying to Live Happy*, Robert Bly (2)

J. J. Proulx last week  
Compiled by Brian Robins

### NONFICTION

- 1 *The Secret Revolution*, Janet Gail Davidson (2)
- 2 *Preparing for the Twenty-first Century*, Robert Bly (2)
- 3 *Women Who Run with the Wolves*, Robert Bly (2)
- 4 *First Canadian Novel*, Peter Dinkley (2)
- 5 *Spies of Survival*, Jack Vance (2)
- 6 *Jeppia (Unpublished)*, Christopher Davidson (2)
- 7 *Seeing the Elephant*, Peter Dinkley (2)
- 8 *The Secret of the Universe*, Robert Bly (2)
- 9 *Phages of the Universe*, Robert Bly (2)
- 10 *Seeing the Elephant*, Peter Dinkley (2)

## All work and no play?

Canadian workers are working more overtime this year than in 1992, although the rate is still well below the peak year of 1988, when overtime hours averaged 5.7 million a



Monthly overtime hours in million hours

month in the long run, this year's increase could be good news for the 1.6 million people who are unemployed. "At some level, as overtime hours increase, employers will start to hire more people rather than pay the overtime rates," said Statistics Canada analyst Michael MacInnnon.

## Mightier than the sword

And the paragon was of Parliament, MP Sheila Copps. Tory leadership candidate Kim Campbell and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Usually, Bellemore says, he does his job as a lobbyist in the Commons or during committee meetings, then produces ink drawings while watching the parliamentary chess set on TV. Bellemore says the fastest consensus he's ever seen in his office has been one day. He hopes to publish them in book form to raise money for charity. As well, he claims to be only the second cartoonist in Canadian parliamentary history. The office was for John A. Macdonald. "I've seen pictures that he did and they are not bad," Bellemore said. "Not bad at all."



## Foreign exchange

On his second visit to Washington last week, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney met with President Bill Clinton. He gave the coffee-table book by Canadian author Robert Bly. To Hillary Rodham Clinton, he gave a set of hand towels (class perfume notes). And for daughter Chelsea, he brought CDs by Canadian Boyz n the Hood. And for daughter Chelsea, he brought CDs by Canadian Boyz n the Hood. And for daughter Chelsea, he brought CDs by Canadian Boyz n the Hood. And for daughter Chelsea, he brought CDs by Canadian Boyz n the Hood.

## POP MOVIES

The movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days ending on June 3. (In brackets: number of screens/weeks showing)

- |                                    |             |                                      |           |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. <i>Chinatown</i> (14/1)         | \$1,000,000 | 1. <i>Love</i> (11/1)                | \$810,000 |
| 2. <i>Mad in America</i> (17/1)    | \$800,000   | 7. <i>Indecent Proposal</i> (15/1)   | \$220,000 |
| 3. <i>Blues</i> (12/1)             | \$770,000   | 8. <i>Drop! The Bomb Low</i> (14/1)  | \$220,000 |
| 4. <i>Midnight Paris</i> (17/1)    | \$770,000   | 9. <i>March Along Nothing</i> (17/1) | \$170,000 |
| 5. <i>Super Mario Bros.</i> (17/1) | \$600,000   | 10. <i>Being a Jew</i> (17/1)        | \$160,000 |

Compiled by J. J. Proulx last week

## PASSAGES



RETURNING: To his native Russia, author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, 75, after almost 20 years of exile in the West. First known for his 1974 *The Gulag Archipelago*, which chronicled the suffering of political prisoners, including himself, in Stalin-era camps, he was the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970. Several relatives departed him in 1974 and he has spent most of his time since in a farmhouse in Vermont. Russian President Boris Yeltsin has asked him to return and last week Solzhenitsyn's wife, Natalia, said in an interview: "We are coming back and very soon. It is a matter of months."

DEATH: Vancouver Playhouse artistic director Larry Lillo, 66, of an AIDS-related illness, at a Vancouver hospital. He had just completed his 44th year as head of the Playhouse. From 1984 to 1989 he was artistic director of the Grand Theatre in London, Ont., where he is credited with creating a substantial deficit.

DEATH: Country and western singer Country Willie Nelson, 66, of heart failure in Springfield, Mo. Twenty had more than 50 number one hits on the country music charts, beginning in 1955 with *On the Border*.

DEATH: By Ghent actor Keesje Gossamer (the French name), 58, of cancer. She was the greatest wife of her time. Louis L'Amour, 22, after irreconcilable differences. Gossamer is serving custody when the child is born in December.

DEATH: Legendary major league baseball player Johnny Mize, 80, of cancer, died in Decatur, Ga. The most notable of his many batting records was hitting three home runs in a game in 1951.

DEATH: Canadian actor (Maggie) Ruth Bell, 88, creator in 1955 of the *Life of Riley*, a nursing home in Tyrone, Ohio. Bell's characters became so notable for her time because she regularly oversteered her male players.

DEATH: Acclaimed jazz musician and composer Stan R. 79, of a heart attack. He had played in several of the best. Beginning in 1920, he toured for almost four decades with his multiracial ensemble Allstars.





# THE HOME STRETCH

Charest may have the momentum, but the Tory race is still Campbell's to lose

In politics, alliances are often quickly made and torn—but the anatomy of rejection can linger for many years. In 1993 Senator Loren McIntyre, a longtime friend of Brian Mulroney, supported Joe Clark in the Progressive Conservative leadership race. Incensed, the victorious Mulroney promptly booted out McIntyre—a well-respected party figure—from his personal and political inner circles. Similarly, Liberal Leader Jean Charest was deeply hurt in 1994 when two longtime friends and former cabinet colleagues, Francis Fox and André Gauthier, supported John Turner in the campaign to succeed Pierre Trudeau. Eventually, both Mulroney and Charest resumed their upward climb to positions of influence. That earlier incident has little to do with everything for them when they needed one—and when I needed one. I did everything for them when they needed one—and when I needed them. I did everything for my opponent."

On the eve of this week's Tory leadership race on June 18, one salient is inevitable: Kim Campbell and Jean Charest will emerge from the contest bruised or betrayed. Charest, in his earliest days for the leadership was stung when several longtime friends sup-



ported Campbell, who at the time seemed a shoe-in to win. According to a Maclean's/CTV poll conducted by the Angus Reid Group, Campbell's level of support is now well short of a majority. Even so, the newly exposed rift may well win the race, as her supporters desert her to aid Charest. The poll, conducted between May 30 and June 2 among a representative sample of 514 of the 3,600 delegates scheduled to attend the convention, indicated that Campbell led Charest by a margin of 43 per cent to 31 per cent.

The poll, as well as separate analyses by senior Tories watching their own tracking numbers, suggested that Campbell is within close reach of winning on the first ballot. To wit, today she stands at 43 per cent of the vote, with 13 per cent of delegates who say they are still undecided and the 31 per cent who currently support one of the other candidates—Jim Edwards, Patrick Boyer and Garth Turner.

On the other hand, there is a growing belief among senior Tories that if she fails to win on the first ballot, she probably will not win at all. This hope is based in part on personal acquaintance with the way she has conducted her campaign and widespread agreement, even among

Campbell supporters, that Charest has campaigned impressively. As well, the Maclean's/CTV poll indicates that about one in four of both Campbell's and Charest's supporters are prepared to switch their allegiances.

Charest's hopes of winning the leadership rest largely on convincing delegates that he—rather than Campbell—can attract maximum votes back to the party. The 54-year-old native of Sherbrooke, Que., is also courting three veteran ministers who are expected to retire before the next election—Conservative Affairs Minister Joe Clark, Fisheries Minister John Crosbie and Finance Minister Donald Mazankowski. Endorsements from all three would add significantly to Charest's perceived momentum going into the convention—but might also support Campbell's assertion that she represents a break with the past.

By last week, the once-charismatic face of the campaign had become increasingly strained. Campbell mocked Charest as a lightweight and evoked memories of his 1989 resignation as Minister of Finance and Prime Minister's Special Representative to Japan after he telephoned a judge who was hearing a case involving the Canadian Truck and Field Association. Meanwhile, Campbell supporters have accused Charest's warriors of deliberately violating an understanding of personal neutrality by endorsing party unity in Quebec, the two sides initially agreed not to campaign in rallies where Mr. Charest supported a candidate.

By breaking that rule, Charest's war delegates staked in the caucus in which the incumbent supports Campbell. The chippy tone reflects the concerns of lay supporters who have personal stakes in the race. The new leader will be sworn in as prime minister on June 21 and, according to senior party sources, would leave his or her new cabinet on June 28. Most of the important posts will go to supporters of the victor, or to rivalists who sided neutral. A Campbell win would likely propel her campaign manager, Newfoundland NDP boss Rod Taylor to the cabinet, another key supporter, Treasury Board President Gilles

Leslie, appears in line to become finance minister. Former defence minister Marcel Masse, also a Campbell supporter, has told friends that he expects to be named as Canada's organizer for the biennial summit of Francophone nations.

Mulroney appeared ready to announce the Mulroney appointment and a number of others in late May, but none under strong pressure to hold off because of internal party debate over the number of appointments to make—and which people should fill them, to avoid turning his successor. Despite that, he was expected to name senior Tories like Lawrence and Marjory LeVoy and Tory headliner David Angus to the Senate this week, and either Quebec organizer Pierre-Claude Nolin or Solicitor General Margaret Denko. Supporters of Charest are urging Mulroney to appoint Debaise rather than Nolin, who is a key Charest supporter. To deflect criticism, senior Tories told Mulroney, Mulroney has also offered Senate seats to former Liberal prime minister John Turner and New Democratic Party Deputy Leader Nelson Denon. Neither has yet responded.

Those Senate appointments are a way of rewarding old friends and ensuring that his party retains a grip on power even after he leaves office. But some Tories fear that such patronage designs the party's electoral future, and they fear that the party's governing apparatus will suffer after his departure. The Maclean's/CTV poll indicates that Tory respondents endorse many of Mulroney's economic initiatives and strongly believe that he moved the country in the right direction. But more than three-quarters of them also want the new leader to reject Mulroney's style. That reflects a mixed lack of optimism among Tories towards a leader who brought them majority election victories in 1984 and 1988. The outgoing leader, entering office after an increasingly divisive campaign, would do so with no guarantee of lasting affection.

ANTHONY WILSON SMITH

## EXPOSURE DEBATE

According to a Carleton University study, the latest round of constitutional talks and the Oct. 26, 1992, referendum cost Canadian taxpayers at least \$244 million. The annual Carleton review of public expenditures included the "Crausier" Forum On Canada's Future, which cost \$20 million. As well, conducting the federal referendum cost \$200.9 million, while a further \$80 million was spent on administering the same information question in Quebec.

## DIRTY SENTENCE

LURE WOOD, 38, of Sydney, N.S., received a minimum of 25 years in prison after being found guilty of murdering three coworkers at a local McDonald's restaurant on May 7, 1992. A fourth employee survived. Two other young men, Darren MacIsaac, 19, and Freeman MacNeil, 34, also face first degree murder charges in the case.

## WORLD TRADES

AFTER seven years of negotiating, the 115-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade says it will reach a new global trade agreement by Dec. 15. The principal obstacle to a new trade deal among the member countries has been the personal disagreement between the United States and the European Community over reduction of trade tariffs.

## NEW SENATORS NAMED

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appointed two new Senators: Jean Desautels, 64, a theologian from Sault Ste. Marie, and Larry Krizan, 66, of Saint John, N.B. Desautels is the brother of Power Corp. founder Paul Desautels, a Liberal and close friend of Mulroney. A Cohen was secretary of the national party's women's caucus in 1986 and the party's first female vice-president for the Atlantic region. Both will sit as Conservatives. There are still five vacancies in the upper chamber.

## TEACHERS FORCED BACK

The B.C. government asked for almost 4000 teachers to return to work in Vancouver and Surrey back to work. Because both sides in the dispute were unable to resolve the issue, the legislation also allows the government to impose binding arbitration on the teachers if an agreement is not reached in 30 days. Most of the 18,300 students in the Vancouver area had been out of school for three weeks as a result of the strike.

## Who will you support on the first ballot?



43% KIM CAMPBELL



31% JEAN CHAREST

## ANALYSIS:

The key for Kim Campbell is holding her existing support. If she does, she can capture the leadership by securing just slightly more than one in four of those delegates who gave no answer and of those supporting Edwards, Boyer and Turner. On the other hand, Jean Charest can win only if he rallies a major dent in Campbell's existing support. About 25 per cent of both Campbell's and Charest's delegates say that they are prepared to consider switching their vote—with Campbell's supporters slightly more favorable toward Charest than Charest's supporters are to Campbell.

# TRACKING THE DELEGATES

Charest is seen as cool-headed, Campbell as smart

Of the five candidates in the Tory race, Jean Charest most clearly benefited most from the campaign. Fully 62 per cent of the delegates who took part in the Maclean's/CITV survey said that their opinion of Charest has improved since the race began, while only eight per cent think worse of him. Charest also wins lionelable ratings for being down-to-earth, articulate and cool-headed. And nearly seven in 10 of the poll respondents said that he is the best person to take on the Bloc Québécois.

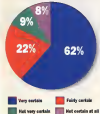
Kim Campbell's perceived strengths include intelligence, maturity and

strong leadership. The delegates also saw her as the candidate who was most likely to deliver a new style of leadership, and who would be the most effective in a square-off against the Reform party's leader Preston Manning.

The poll, conducted by the Angus Reid Group, is based on a representative national sample of 554 registered delegates to the 1993 Conservative leadership convention. The interviews were conducted by telephone between May 31 and June 3. Results are considered accurate within a range of four percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

Maclean's  
CITV  
POLL

## How certain are you about which candidate you will support?



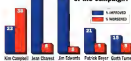
In response to a related question, exactly half of those surveyed said that there was no chance they would change their minds before the leadership vote. Another 34 per cent said that it was distinctly possible, while only 15 per cent said that it was likely they would change their minds.

## How do you feel about medicare user fees?

I definitely favor health-care user fees as a matter of principle 36  
I am uneasy about user fees, but would support them if they would reduce costs 46  
I am opposed to user fees because they go against the spirit of medicare 17  
No answer 3



## How has your opinion of each leadership candidate changed since the start of the campaign?



## In deciding which candidate to support, which of these factors is very important to you?

Commitment to reduce the deficit	85
Maturity	70
Policies	68
Ability to keep cool under pressure	66
Ability to foster national unity	66
Popularity among the general public	61
Ability to represent Canada abroad	56
Ability to provide new-style leadership	53
Popularity in the West	48
Ability to reflect new-generation values	48
Popularity in Quebec	37
Speech at the convention	34
Home region	10
Gender	3

## Do the following statements best describe Kim Campbell or Jean Charest?



	KIM CAMPBELL	JEAN CHARST
Has the maturity to be prime minister	28	41
Is most likely to remain cool and collected under pressure	52	27
Would provide the strongest leadership	35	48
Has the best understanding of the problems facing Canadians	36	36
Would be best at explaining policies to the public	47	31
Has the best chance of winning the next election	36	43
Will be the most effective against the Reform party	27	56
Is the most honest and sincere candidate	30	33
Will be the most effective against the Bloc Québécois	67	20
Would make the best decisions on complex and difficult issues	29	46
Has the clearest vision for Canada in the future	36	36
Offers a new style of political leadership	29	45
Is the most elitist and distant from ordinary Canadians	12	44
Will make the best campaign speech	47	24
Is the most intelligent	22	43
Would do the best job representing Canada internationally	32	43
Would do the most to encourage national unity	45	32
Would make the most progress towards reducing the deficit	31	38
Has the best policies to encourage economic growth	33	35

## PROFILING THE DELEGATES



Tory convention delegates tend to be wealthier and better educated than the general adult Canadian population—and they are far more likely to be men. But the distribution of delegates by age is roughly similar to that of the general population.

% Tory delegates % Canadians

### ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME



### SEX



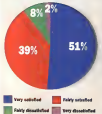
### AGE



### EDUCATION



## How do you feel about the quality of candidates in the race?



Campbell supporters were significantly more likely to praise the quality of leadership candidates. Sixty per cent said that they were "very satisfied," compared with 49 per cent of Charest supporters and only 34 per cent of those who back one of the other three candidates.

# RATING BRIAN MULRONEY

He may have been one of the most unpopular prime ministers in Canadian history, but Conservative party members gave Brian Mulroney high marks. Nearly two-thirds of the Maclean's/CTV poll respondents described his performance as either "very good" or "excellent." Tory delegates from Ontario were most impressed by his accomplishments, followed by delegates from Quebec: the



West and Atlantic Canada. Overall, more than 10 said that he put Canada on the "right track."

In sharp contrast to these glowing reviews, however, fully three-quarters of the delegates at the survey want the new leader to adopt a different style. And a significant minority—41 per cent—said that the party should move away from its current policy agenda.

## How would you rate Brian Mulroney's performance as Tory leader and Prime Minister?

	PER CENT
Excellent	25
Very good	38
Good	25
Fair	9
Poor/very poor	2

Should the new leader embrace Mulroney's style?



Should the new leader follow Mulroney's policies?



What were Mulroney's greatest accomplishments?

	PER CENT
Free trade	52
Foreign policy	18
The economy	18
GST	16
Constitutional proposals	15
National unity	12
Deficit reduction	11

What were the biggest disappointments of his years in office?

	PER CENT
Failed constitutional reforms	50
His unpopularity	15
The deficit	14
The weak economy	12

Note: Respondents were told to circle more than one.



**Russian Prince.**  
You'll find him in all the best circles.

Orange juice, tonic, tomato juice... the vodka that gets around.

# Trading insults

Alberta's election campaign is getting nasty

Perhaps the most unusual feature of Alberta's June 15 provincial election campaign is the tactical entry of the National Law Firm. It is touring vicinities in 45 of the province's 63 ridings, and borrows much of its platform from Indian guru Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's philosophy of transcendental meditation. "We want to eliminate the negativity as the collective consciousness," says party president, Dr. Johannes, an offbeat but earnest, "and promote harmony." But despite that plea, the atmosphere in the campaign has become anything but conciliatory. The province's Conservative Premier, Ralph Klein, spent last week trading insults with Liberal Leader Lawrence Deane. Klein, who is 56, called the 53-year-old Deane "yesterday's man," and ridiculed the Liberal party's election platform as "an invisible plan." Deane, in turn, dismissed some of Klein's recent campaign provocations as "chicken cluck."

Klein's tone is decidedly more aggressive than it was in the early stages of the campaign. After calling the election on May 16, he rambled on a tour of the province in a motorcade without political aides or an advance team, hoping to ride to victory on the strength of his charm and popularity. In fact, an Angus Reid poll at the time showed that the Tories had the support of 55 per cent of decided voters, compared with 55 for the Liberals and none for the New Democrats, who currently form the official Opposition under Joseph Martin. But Deane now claims that he has narrowed the gap, and insists that Klein's increasingly erratic tone is a sign of desperation. "This campaign is close," acknowledges Martin Moore, provincial Conservative campaign manager.

Klein's major challenge is to get a fresh face on a party that has held power for 22 years. The Tories have won six consecutive victories since 1971. But Klein may prove unable to distance himself from the popularity of former premier Donald Getty, whom he served as a cabinet minister for three years and replaced as leader at a party convention in December after Getty's resignation. And unlike his predecessor, Klein has lacked a burning issue to mobilize voters in a show of solidarity against the threat of an encroaching federal government. Last week, in an apparent effort to manufacture

such a controversy, the premier warned that Ottawa might try to regulate prices for fuel and gas to make it cheaper for central Canadian consumers.

Deane has attempted to undermine Klein's political base by attacking what once was the Tories' strength—their record of 6-year management. In the past ten years, Alberta has gone from having an annual surplus and no debt to an accumulated debt of \$84 billion. Deane advocates paying down the debt by selling off assets from Al-

berta's Tories. Deane accused Klein of selling out his Liberal principles and the Conservatives of practicing "dirty, undirty, dirty politics." The showdown has continued ever since. In the legislature this spring, Klein countered Deane's "a rat." Deane derisively calls the Conservative administration "the Kowalski-Klein government"—a reference to the widespread perception that deputy premier Ken Kowalski actually handles much of the day-to-day burden of governing.

While the two politicians slug it out, the New Democrat's Martin, a 53-year-old teacher, is attempting to present himself as the only genuine alternative to the status quo. "Deane and Klein are both running the lowest campaign," Martin said last week, surrounded by hoodlums during a campaign stop at a Calgary day care centre. "They're cut from the same cloth. They want to roll



Deane, Klein (top right); Martin (bottom right) is decidedly more aggressive campaign

beries and \$12-billion Heritage Fund, created in 1976 with provincial royalties from the production of oil and natural gas. Striking back, Klein paid a visit last week to a Calgary senior citizens' complex that was built with Heritage Fund money. He claimed that Deane's policy would deprive the elderly of housing. Deane dismissed the accusation and noted that Klein himself had called for a review of the provincial fund in April.

The two men double each other's attacks. They were finally rivaled in the 1980s when the falling Klein was mayor of Calgary and Deane, a colorful lawyer, was his counterpart in Edmonton. Both planned to run for the leadership of the provincial Liberals in 1989, but shortly after Deane declared, Klein decided to run for a seat in

local social programs to lower the debt."

For Klein, a deep-seated desire for change may prove to be more of a problem than Martin's sting. "The new post the Alberta Progressive Conservatives stepped on to start old plays for this election is getting away," the *Edmonton Journal* said in a recent editorial. "Twenty-two years worth of rent and debt are showing through." In fact, the political landscape is so hazy that few analysts are willing to predict a winner. The only certainty is that as the two finalists stir trouble towards the deadline line, there will continue to be plenty of sparks and skid marks.

PAUL KARLA with JOHN MCIVER  
in Calgary

929  
SERENIA

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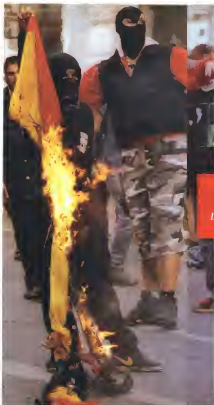
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IT JUST FEELS RIGHT

# THE GATES SLAM SHUT

**T**hey came all week, bringing wreaths, candles, trophy beans and bunches of flowers. Germans bowed in importance and honor, and Turks propped by fear and loss, laid their tributes outside the two-story white house at 81 Untere Wendenstrasse in the west German city of Solingen. There, a Turkish immigrant named Damaz Genc had struggled to raise his children and grandchildren in modest respectability. And there, two women and three girls in his family had burned to death—the latest victims of Germany's epidemic of anti-Muslim violence. And the setting: a house and gateway crisscrossed that turned the border-city house into an ethnic shrine, someone had placed a hand-lettered sign with a message that captured the feelings of Solingen's stunned population: "Grief Shows Fire."

A fourth word might well have been added: Anger. After months of enduring racist attacks, Germany's Turkish community finally struck back. For four nights, young Turks rampaged through the streets of Solingen, smashing windows and turning the centre of the hard-core industrial town into an eerie place of broken glass and board-up shops. At the same time, Turks demonstrated in other cities around the country—singing rallies that the once-silent minority youth protection from violence and, more controversially, recognition as full German citizens. For Germany, that demand poses a profound challenge to its very sense of nationhood. For much of the rest of Western Europe, too, it opens at a time when tensions over immigration and race are at their strongest since the Second World War.

Even in Germany reeled from the shock of Solingen, signs of that tension were all too evident. All over



Thugs burn German flag in Düsseldorf: anger

Europe, the barriers to unwanted immigrants are going up—a new kind of Iron Curtain erected by governments terrified at the ticking backdoor against floods of newcomers. Just days before the attack, the German parliament had adopted measures that will severely limit the right to asylum there, the most common route for foreigners seeking to settle in Germany.

And last week, France's new conservative government responded in a ringing call of anti-immigrant feeling by announcing that it is moving to a policy of "zero immigration." It set out new measures to tighten its borders and expel illegal immigrants. France has been experiencing racial violence as well. Last week, animals torched a Turkish-owned factory near Grenoble and slashed its walls with swastikas. At the same time, European Community ministers agreed on tougher new guidelines to curb the flow of asylum-seekers from the south and east.

Even in Britain, where governments have long congratulated themselves on avoiding the kind of bitter debate over

## AS EUROPE'S RACIAL TENSIONS RISE AND ITS BORDERS CLOSE TO IMMIGRANTS, GERMANY'S TURKS FIGHT BACK

race and immigration now raging elsewhere in Europe, there was a jarring reminder of stresses latent in the nation. In Kirchensch, Conservative MP Wilfried Churchill, grandson of the wartime prime minister, last week issued a sharp warning that what he called "the relentless flow of immigration" must be stopped "if the British way of life is to be preserved." Turkey quickly stopped Churchill down. But his speech gave voice to an undercurrent of discontent against non-whites in times of high unemployment and a shrinking economy.

Nowhere, though, is the debate as sharp as it is in Germany, where a Nazi past casts a long shadow over relations with foreigners. Solingen, a city of 166,000 between Cologne and Düsseldorf in the north Rhine region, welcomed its first Turks in the early 1960s. They arrived as "guest workers"—cheap laborers needed for the country's economic miracle—and now form a relatively prosperous constituency of 1,800. Among the early arrivals was Damaz Genc, who worked in local factories and saved hard to buy a 100-year-old house,

the cherted beams of which were starkly against the sky last week.

Genc raised five daughters, and by the time this house was set on fire shortly after 11 p.m. on Saturday, May 20, almost 20 members of his extended family lived there. The quiet street was named Germania and Turks lived easily side by side and the racial tensions in other parts of Germany seemed a world away. "There were no roughbos," said Christa Klossmann, who lives down the street from the Genc family. "This came like a bolt from the blue."

Danger, however, was almost next door. In the days before the attack, local officials say, a group of German youths began to gather in the park behind the Genc's house to drink and shout forthright slogans. One of the group, a 16-year-old student named Christian Riba, lived in an apartment barely 50m down the street. In the hours following the three-hour attack, police arrested Riba and a week later three other young slackers. Authorities now claim that the youths set the fire as an act of revenge after three of their

were thrown out of a bar following a scuffle with two foreigners. The attack leaves disturbing questions for the vast majority of Germans, who deplore racism in factories. Hans Riebs, Solingen's deputy mayor, expressed his shock after a reported scene in the five victims outside the city hall. "When you learn that perhaps a 16-year-old boy did this, you must ask yourself what is going on in our society," he stated. "How can we have come to this?"

The explosion in Solingen before the fire, however, was based on the almost complete exclusion of the Turks and other foreigners from the town's power structures. Typically, Turks worked as semi-skilled factory laborers in low-paid jobs and in their own small businesses, but were planned to retire back to their home towns in Turkey. Although there are 1.6 million Turks in Germany, it is almost impossible for them to become citizens. Germany's nationality laws, which date back to the First World War, make citizenship dependent on German bloodlines rather than birthplace. The descendants of German settlers from far-flung parts of Eastern Europe, for example, have an separate right to citizenship even if they have long since forgotten the language, while Turks and other foreigners have so much right even if they were born in German soil and have no other home.

For a non-German, becoming a citizen is extremely difficult. The process

## World Notes

### TO THE POOLS

South Africa's black majority will likely have the opportunity to vote—for the first time—next April 25, the tentative date set for the country's first election by universal suffrage. The agreement, came after 18 months of negotiations between the white government and 30 opposition parties and interest groups, although it was not initially endorsed by hardline black and white factions. The election is expected to choose a 400-member constituent assembly that will write a new, post-apartheid constitution.

### A SETBACK FOR GUNTER

Saying that he could not defend her written opinions, U.S. President Bill Clinton withdrew his nomination of Senator John Gunter to be the country's top civil rights official. Gunter had encountered fierce opposition from critics who attacked his low review writings that called for electoral changes to enhance the political power of minority groups. Clinton said he had not read Gunter's written views, and that he wanted to avoid a bitter public battle. But by backing away from a political fight he could not win, Clinton also reinforced the perception that his presidency is stumbling.

### RETURN OF A PRINCE

Confusion reignited in Cambodia after the country's first-ever elections, held last month, failed to produce a clear winner. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Cambodia's 70-year-old former head of state who was toppled from power in 1978, says he is in American-occupied territory to establish a coalition government. But almost immediately, the mercenary prince walked away from a brokered agreement between the opposition royalist party headed by his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and the ruling government.

### FAKED QUOTES

After a month-long trial, a federal jury in San Francisco ruled that in a 1985 opinion published in *The New Yorker*, writer Janet Malcolm fabricated five quotations attributed to renowned psychoanalyst Jeffrey Masson, a sometime Sunlight teacher at the University of Toronto and a past director of the Sigmund Freud Archives in London. In the story, which also claimed that two of the five quotes met all the criteria for libel under U.S. law, de-frocked an honorary doctorate, thereby passing the gas for a new trial.

# S A F A R I



THE NEW MEN'S FRAGRANCE BY RALPH LAUREN



# AIR TURBULENCE

**EMPLOYEES OF CANADA'S TWO LARGEST AIRLINES TAKE THEIR FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL TO THE STREET**

Whether was, the liner was bound to fight another day. On May 27, the National Transportation Agency gave PWA Corp. of Calgary the go-ahead to sell a large stake in its subsidiary Canadian Airlines International Ltd. to an American bidder, AMR Corp. The agency's unanimous ruling was a crucial step in Canadian's bid for a life-saving \$240-million investment from AMR of Fort Worth, Texas. But Air Canada, which has strongly opposed the deal since it was first announced six months ago, last week declared that it would appeal the agency's ruling to the federal cabinet. Despite the certainty of an appeal, D'Amico said that it would have appealed it if it had lost the fight. Canadian Airlines executives and top players expressed frustration at Air Canada's move. Said Peter Janusz, spokesman for the employees' committee: "It's just another desperate attempt at Air Canada's part to delay the inevitable."

Air Canada's appeal also presents the cabinet with a complex and contentious issue at a particularly awkward time. This week the federal Conservatives, including cabinet members, are in the throes of selecting a successor to party leader Brian Mulroney. The new prime minister is expected to call a federal election by this fall. Explained Air Canada spokesman Dennis Connor: "We didn't pick the timing. We just did what we had to do." The appeal, however, may prove divisive. With the two airlines together losing more than \$2 billion a day, each is doing little that its survival—and thousands of jobs—are at stake unless the government intervenes at its best.

Canadian Airlines and Air Canada have already been arguing the merits of their cases in a series of public hearings on the grounds of



Canadian Airlines' Terminal 3 in Toronto: a problem of confusing overcapacity

competition and nationalization, respectively. Canadian Airlines says that the Canadian public is best served if there is competition on most domestic routes. And, it adds, it can only continue to survive that competition if the deal with AMR's subsidiary American Airlines Inc. goes through. Under this deal, American will receive 25 per cent of the voting shares, the maximum allowed under Canadian law, and 33.3 per cent of the total equity. PWA executives insist that American's deal will be linked to its input through two seats on its board.

Still, Harris has said repeatedly that the

PWA-AMR deal would force Air Canada to seek a similar alliance with another U.S. air line just to remain alive. Both deals would likely result in many jobs being lost to the United States, he added. Instead, Harris said, Canada would be better off with a single strong domestic airline. (Air Canada itself—and failed—to reach a carrier agreement with PWA last fall, before the airline turned to AMR.) The cabinet has been so worried with a real headache," said Spencer Ware, an economics professor at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. "They have been asked to decide between a Canadian

owned monopoly or a U.S.-owned duopoly."

Canada's two major passenger airlines have plenty of company in their struggle for survival. According to the Montreal-based International Air Transport Association, the group's 214 member airlines have collectively lost \$12 billion since 1990. That, said Pierre Jeannette, director general of the association, means that the international airline industry has subsidised a billion passengers \$12 each. So far, the situation has improved little in 1993. Traffic patterns for the first four

months, which would have disclosed the pattern for April, in the past month, PWA lost a bid to buy the federal Competition Tribunal release the airline from Genem for corporate reasons. The tribunal ruled that it did not have the authority to do so. PWA has appealed both rulings, although it could be months before the appeal process is concluded. Last week, Genem also rejected a settlement offer of \$20 million from PWA.

The two airlines have also launched lobbying efforts—both publicly and behind the scenes. Although applications for the various consumer decisions in court, the Lobby Registry in Ottawa indicates that Air Canada has hired on different consultants to lobby on its behalf. They include such fly-by-nightweights as William Neville, the former head of staff to former prime minister Joe Clark, who now heads his own firm; and Sydney House, whose staff includes John White, Jean Charest's campaign manager for the Conservative leadership race. Canadian Airlines has retained Farmelo's Strategy Group Inc., whose members include Tory insiders Bill Fox and Harry Nove, and Liberal Michael Robinson.

Even more noticeable, however, have been the direct, in-formal lobbying campaigns of the employees themselves on behalf of the two airlines. Employee groups have been at standing meetings with MPs, boards of trade and other decision-makers, and Liberal transportation critic John Manley. "I have never seen or heard of anything like this before," said of New Democrat Jim Alton. "Their efforts have been very strong. They meet in our offices and they corner us on planes and pull us up to the cockpit for a chat."

The debate at times is bitter, with each side claiming that the other has acted unfairly or has a hidden agenda. The Air Canada employees' group provided Mulroney with a copy of handwritten notes that they say PWA chairman Rhyss Bentri scribbled before a meeting in August, 1991, with AMR. The notes, which Air Canada submitted to the agency hearing in April, read in part: "We are prepared to virtually anything to the south and by hell or whatever is necessary." As the drawn-out battle continues the two companies seem to have become entrenched enemies. But soon there may be little left to fight over.

BARBARA WICKENS with LINDA PEARSON in Ottawa

## TAKING CHARGE

A New York-based credit rating agency, Moody's Investors Service Inc., downgraded its rating for the province of Quebec's debt. By its own definition, Moody's raised the rating to A2 from AA1, stating that the province's budget on May 20, which included \$1 billion in new loans and aimed to reduce the annual deficit by \$700 million, was inadequate to ensure the expansion of the province's credit. But, now, Moody's action places Quebec's rating at the same level as those of New Brunswick and Manitoba.

## CHANNEL CHANGES

After a two-year review, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission has introduced a number of policy reforms that will provide Canadians with more choices in television viewing. New specialty and pay-per-view services will be granted channels in the end of 1994 and cable TV companies will lose their guaranteed return of 22 per cent on net assets as well as automatic rate increases tied to the consumer price index.

## A GLOBAL MODEL

British Telecommunications PLC of London announced plans to buy a 20-per cent stake in MCI Communications Corp. of Washington for \$5.3 billion, creating a joint international telephone alliance. The deal will give British Telecom a major presence in the lucrative North American market. It also extends MCI's reach westward.

## GROWING STRONGER

After two years of sluggish growth, the Canadian economy turned in its best monthly performance in almost two years in March, according to Statistics Canada. Gross domestic product grew by 0.7 per cent, up from 0.4 per cent in February. The March results brought growth in economic output for the first quarter of the year to one per cent. The unemployment rate, however, was unchanged in May from April's 13.4 per cent of the total domestic workforce.

## SHIPPING GAINS

General Motors of Canada Ltd. will begin a third shift at its truck plant in Oshawa, Ont., in August, creating about 600 new jobs. Overall, Canada's domestic auto makers improved their sales by 2.5 per cent to 126,025 from 123,265 because of strong sales of light trucks and minivans.





Garbage collection in Toronto is vital given the horrendous damage caused

## A contract for chaos

*Public-sector negotiations in Ontario fail*

Three months ago, Ontario Premier Bob Rae outlined his vision of a "bolder, greater world of labor relations." On March 24, at a lecture at the University of Toronto packed with over 500 students, trade unionists and other longtime New Democratic Party stalwarts, Rae borrowed a phrase from the 17th-century English philosopher Thomas Hobbes and denounced the union "war, brutality and short" dealings between unions and their agents in the private sector. He then avowed public-sector union leaders to join him in a "civil dialogue" about the most innovative way of retiring in the province's soaring deficit. Last week, Rae's effort to translate that homogenous vision into reality collapsed and some of the most bitter public posturing in the history of Canadian labor relations. Speaking to reporters after a collision of 20 unions walked out of late-afternoon talks with government negotiators, a defiant Sid Ryan, president of the Ontario division of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), vowed to take political revenge against Rae and the NDP. "Declared Ryan, "I

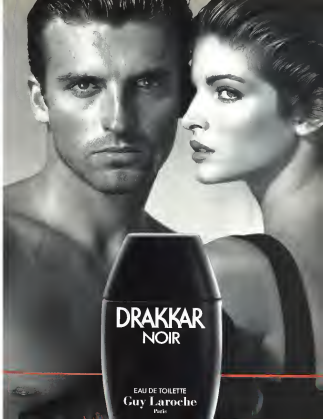
can guarantee that the 170,000 members of CUPE will not forget you in the next election." Unsurprisingly, Rae said that he will press ahead with plans to cut \$2 billion from Ontario's payroll. Said Rae, "We have some fiscal realities to face up to."

The collapse—complete with denunciations of Ryan by some of his own members—proved to spectacular fashion just how difficult it is for NDP governments to convince their union allies to accept the notion of restraint. Under pressure from Ottawa and international credit rating agencies to slash their deficits, all of Canada's present governments have introduced tough budgets this spring. Like NDP Premier Michael (Mike) Harris in British Columbia and Roy Romanow in Saskatchewan, Rae has asked unionized employees to accept cutbacks. But while those two provinces have had disputes with some unions, so far they have avoided province-wide showdowns. Rae's attempt at one-sided bargaining with unions representing 800,000 public-sector employees, inspired by practices in Europe and elsewhere, was a bold attempt to achieve a new type of

compromise. But in the end it backfired, and only widened divisions between Rae's government and both business and labor leaders, as well as the province's local governments, hospitals and school boards. The collapse of the talks also set the stage for more conflict in the months to come, as Rae moves to implement measures on his own.

The deterioration in the relations between Rae and Ontario's traditionally pro-NDP public-service union leaders over the course of three months has been dramatic. In the final days leading up to the June 4 deadline that Rae had set for the negotiations, he often sounded more like a corporate management negotiator than a socialist. He berated both unions and stakeholders protesting to exempt workers earning less than \$20,000 a year from any cutbacks, but also threatened to lay off up to 40,000 employees if unions had not agreed to a three-year wage freeze and other concessions.

But on June 4, the day after the talks collapsed, Rae told reporters that he still hoped he could reach an agreement with at least some of the unions. "My phone number is still in the book," he said. At the same time, he conceded that he was aware of the government's hopes to achieve its target of slashing its \$45-billion payroll. "The \$2 billion will come out," he said. "The size of lay offs will depend on people's willingness to look at that overall figure." But much of the responsibility for improving those cuts will inevitably fall to local governments, hospitals, schools and universities as the province cuts back on the state's transfer



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While New Yorker's performance is designed to increase your pulse rate, its advanced cooling and heating system maintains body temperature at a perfect comfort level.



to them. And despite the intense rhetoric of Ryan, CPEP national president Judy Dancy and other union leaders (many of them men) say that they are more worried about the prospect of layoffs. "The unions didn't come around and ask us how we felt," said one government employee. "People are really scared to leave," said another.

With the collapse of the talks, like a social contract proposal, proved to be far more divisive than the less ambitious strategies pursued by the other NDP provinces. In Saskatchewan, Rosemont's government has laid off 400 of the province's 12,000 civil servants over the past two years and vowed in its March 16 budget to eliminate 450 more jobs. In British Columbia, Harcourt's government reached an agreement with 38,000 hospital workers in March that provided them with wage increases and a national guarantee in return for the elimination of 4,800 jobs over three years through attrition and retirement. But the deal collapsed a month later when the province's hospital managers, represented by the Health Labor Relations Association, rejected the deal. But the union refused to shut bargaining until May 30. Harcourt eliminated 4,800 Vancouver teachers back to work after a 20-day strike. But the demands that followed from union leaders were comparatively mild. Saul Borus, president of CPEP's B.C. wing, "We don't support government layoffs."



CPEP's Saul Borus and Judy Dancy, viewing savings against the NDP

in a solid line for the negotiation process."

Despite Rae's intention to avoid confrontations with Ontario's civil service, unionists say that his approach was doomed from the start. That approach was inspired by similar social contract arrangements in Europe and Australia, which Rae's hard-pitched negotiator, Michael Decker, cited in the government's opening proposals to union leaders last April. But Donald Carter, for example, a professor of law and industrial relations at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., argues that those foreign models are difficult to apply in Canada. For one thing, European unions have participated in industry and nationwide bargaining for decades and are accustomed to participating in central negotiations, decision-making. Canadian unions, by contrast, are located narrowly on winning employer wages and benefits for their members. As well, many of the European social contracts were achieved in addition, say, to an attempt to restrain inflation, or to dampen shortages. Where the unions are

looking at railroads," said Carter. "That's a much harder sell for them to swallow."

Rae's Carter argued that Rae just himself is a far more difficult bargaining position by failing to restrain public sector wages over the past two years. "The NDP is going to just not willing to budge the budget," said Carter. He also noted that while other provinces imposed restraints, "Ontario went overboard on its course." Added Thomas Knight, director of the Centre for Labor and Management Studies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver: "Any slack

window of relaxing the deficit at times like this." Other longtime NDP supporters are all too forgiving Rae over the issue of cutbacks, but John Doherty, a Toronto school trustee and the federal NDP candidate for the riding of Donnybrook: "People are struggling to see the difference between this and the corporate agenda."

Despite three denunciations of Rae's policies, many union leaders say that they are still reluctant to jeopardize future political support for the NDP. "The NDP has done a lot of positive things for ordinary people," said Decker. "This is a hardy fight over where we are going. While also tried to minimize the possibility of jobs or union risks. He rejected the suggestion that private-sector union members who have suffered through wage freezes and layoffs during the recession have little sympathy for their counterparts in the public sector. Saul White, "As long as the private sector leadership explains it, that division won't occur."

But those divisions may be deeper than White and other union leaders admit. Laurel Selton MacDowell, a professor of labor history at the University of Toronto, said that "the unions themselves are often more conservative than the leaders." MacDowell has a unique perspective on Rae's strained relations with the union movement. She is the daughter of Larry Selton, the laborer strikebreaker, union leader who died in 1933 that

she is also a longtime friend and supporter of Rae, dating back to their undergraduate days at U of T in the early 1970s. Later, Rae she argues that unions can no longer dismiss concerns about government deficits out of hand. "Unless you get your deficit out of control," she said, "you really can't implement the things you believe in."

That is precisely the message that Rae delivered on the Larry Selton Memorial Lecture at the university on March 24, just five days before he formally announced his plea for a social contract. Recalling his remarks after the collapse of the social contract talks last week, Rae said, "I still think that remains in the right one." He also declared that "the unions are not asked to protect jobs and services. The old stance doesn't quite mean any more." But and the survey debate that continued unabated after the collapse of the talks, few people on any side appeared to be listening.

JUDITH DANCY and SCOTT BRYDEN  
in Toronto



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# Special delivery

Canada Post buys control of Parcelator Canada

After eight years of relatively privatizing Crown corporations, the Conservative government in Ottawa took the unusual step last week of expanding one of its own by swallowing a privately owned company. At a hastily assembled news conference in Toronto, Canada Post president Georges Clémont announced that Canada Post Corp. had bought a controlling stake in Canada's largest courier company, Parcelator Courier Ltd., of Toronto, paying \$55 million for 75 per cent of the firm. Under the terms of the deal, which must still obtain regulatory approval, Canada Post will pay \$25 million to the current owners, including \$20 million to majority owner Dues Corp., a holding company in Toronto that is owned by entrepreneur Gerald Schwartz. The remaining \$35 million will help reduce Parcelator's nearly \$200 million debt, which will remain as the courier company's books. Said one Toronto stockbroker who organized the sale: "It's a good deal for Dues, because they reduce their stake in a business. They are no longer committed to deal with a good deal for Parcelator."



Dues & Schwartz endorsing merger

because they get a new partner and a fresh infusion of cash. But I don't know what the post office gets out of it."

The deal quickly came under attack by executives of other courier companies, who said that it would lead to unfair competition. "My reaction to this deal is skepticism, concern, alarm," said Kai Tolosa, president of the 94-member Canadian Courier Association, as well as chief executive officer of Mississauga, Ont.-based 1991 International Express Ltd. If the Competition Tribunal and the National Transportation Agency approve the proposed deal with Parcelator, Canada Post (through its Priority Courier subsidiary) will control at least 90 per cent of the \$1.4-billion domestic courier market. But of even greater concern than Canada Post's new marketing might be the association's contention that Canada Post uses the money it earns from delivering the mail, which is a government-protected monopoly, to compete unfairly with private-enterprise competitors in other areas.

Jon Skaggs, vice-president and general manager of Federal Express Canada Ltd., added that the issue of cross-subsidization is particularly serious because there is no regulatory body that oversees the post office's activities. In Canada, the federal government abolished the postal commission three years ago as a cost-cutting measure. Said Skaggs: "The post office can cover up a lot of stuff on the [courier] side by raising rates on the postal side. We need government oversight to ensure that that does not happen."

Spokesmen for Canada Post have always denied the allegation that there is any cross-subsidization among its regulated and non-regulated divisions. Clémont himself raised the issue at the news conference, saying in a prepared speech by accounting and legal firms have confirmed that cross-subsidization does not occur. Still, he acknowledged in a later telephone interview from Ottawa that Canada Post's board of directors has never made the audits public. The same day, however, Andrew Gorman, treasurer for Canada Post, told the House of Commons that money for the Parcelator purchase is coming from Canada Post funds, not from taxpayers. He also pledged not to raise postal rates for the rest of the year.

Clémont and Parcelator executives also stressed that the two courier companies will continue to operate separately with their own management remaining in place. And Clémont said that the deal would ensure lower costs for each company because they can share technology and facilities. He added that the post office also hopes to benefit from long-term discounts that Parcelator might negotiate compared with last week's \$55-million deal. Schwartz's Dues paid \$234 million for only 60 per cent of Parcelator in 1987 and the courier has lost money most years since—amounting to \$14 million in 1992 alone. As a result, Canada Post will likely have a long wait before a takeover is in the mail.

BARBARA WICKENS

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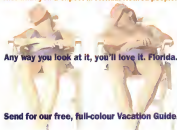
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## The hot breath of Tory revolution

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

While the focus of this week's Conservative leadership contest has been mainly on personal issues—is Kim really candid?—does Charest really consider to suffer—the real issue of the Ontario contest is whether the Tories learned anything from last October's reformation.

All that red-hot material less than eight months ago, this country sailed 7.5 million strong—against the established order of things. The politics of expediency which had grown both and here to the Canada we know was decisively rejected on October 26, and any politician who believes the status quo can still somehow be preserved better hope his or her personal relations, indeed. Canadians don't want a younger Mulroney or a Mulroney to elect—they're demanding a new style of leadership more in tune with today's baby-boomer realities. Their disillusionment with the political process cuts across generational, urban and ethnic boundaries.

The federal operatives of all parties, trying to expose some remnants of control over the crumbling authority believe that Canadian have become impossible to govern. Canadians believe that they are not being governed. The political atmosphere has been reduced to a muddy creek.

Personally what the baby boomers want is hard to read, because they're not sure themselves. But what they don't want is obvious. They're fed up beyond redemption with the system as it now exists. Their revolutionary mood strikes back to the revolution they left growing up as the mass-produced poster generation. They want to recapture the broken at community spontaneously created at events like Woodstock and Expo 86, where a collection of strangers became a tribe.

Kim Campbell understands all that and knows that the Old Boys network politics that created the mess we're in must be jettisoned. Yet she has made no explicit move at it, with people like Paul Corley,

**Canadians don't want a younger Mulroney or a Mulroney in skirts—they're demanding leadership in tune with baby-boomer realities**

Senator Warren Allcock and Pat Kiernan risk along her campaign. At our party last week, 27 members of the Tory caucus were missing phrases in Ottawa to try and make more delegates her way. Her campaign has cut them a huge sword. Despite the carefully choreographed attempts by her opponents to paint her as being arrogant, she is anything but. Instead, Kim Campbell finds herself cut-headed as the leadership struggle while trying to be true to herself. To her chapter, she is discovering how difficult that can be in the killing fields of partisan politics.

Given all her conventional war-time trends to see like an over-the-hill officer, she's smart (movement and above all, different). That she succeeded up in British Columbia gives her a proper perspective of how much, or rather how little, Ottawa counts in the everyday world of things, being a childless woman who has been twice divorced makes her unique among past winners of Canada's highest political office. It doesn't mean that she is corrupt from lack of family love or is more than motivated. A searchers Canada report issued last week showed that less than half of Canadians families are meeting all the standard assumed needs.

and pop living together with their children. Unfortunately, Campbell's policy decisions from during the grafting leadership campaign have not added up to any desirable redistribution of the status quo or presented any particularly inspiring vision of the Canadian future. Neither Campbell nor Jean Charest have tapped into the national longing to reform bring Canadians with some special meaning again. We can't do great things to either if every citizen feels like a nobody at all. We desperately need some timing and borders covering our overstretched television credits.

While paying off the national debt may be an objective for a sense of Canadian identity, that's really what the end game campaign's top priority will have to be. Both Campbell and Charest have pledged to eliminate federal deficits within the next half decade and to cut our national debt in the next 10 years. That may play well on Bay Street, but it can't be done—especially since both candidates already issued that they wouldn't raise taxes. To reach the goal of eliminating the deficit by 1998 would require an incredible economic turnaround that would have to produce a \$45-billion operating surplus within five years. It isn't going to happen. On top of that, to clear the national debt within the Campbell-Charest timetable would mean running operating surpluses of \$70 billion for at least seven or eight years after the deficit has been wiped out—and all without adding a cent of government spending. Pretty silly stuff.

Apart from his wild mane of curly hair, Charest's campaign has not left a strong identifying mark on the Canadian consciousness—except one of self-confidence and competence. Like Brian Mulroney, his politics go back to the Chinois Nationalist, the hard-rock Quebec conservatism movement formed in 1953 by Maurice Duplessis, which was led Quebec elections the following year and maintained a powerful presence in the province for the next three decades. There is little in Charest's political career to indicate the flash of original ideas or chances that he might have taken. He is ultra-conservative in everything he does and says, including his family life, which is why he may end up winning the leadership of what is, after all, a conservative party.

But if he does, he will have to change his or end up leading his party to defeat. The Liberals under Jean Charest may not look like winners. But he's really surprised that during the leadership race, when national at times was almost entirely focused on the Tories, previous Liberal poll standings that in doubt a probable majority in the next election, hardly moved. It will take a huge effort for the Tories to win, because their long power base in Alberta and Quebec are being eroded by the Liberals and Blue Quebecers parties.

The country yearns for not just a fresh personality to knock around, but a new style of politics. Whether or not the Tories gathered at convention in Ottawa this week got their act together and vote against the status quo will decide their future.

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WHAT'S UP  
WITH CHUCK?

He got his start in Los Angeles in the 1950s, working as an assistant and then as an animator in a Warner Bros. back lot building known as Terrace Terrace. First thing, Chuck Jones went on to become a cartoon legend: the director of the iconic *Tom and Jerry* cartoons in the

1960s and worked on the Dr. Seuss TV specials *How the Grinch Stole Christmas* (1967) and *Horton Hears a Who!* (2007). But he is best known for his stint at Warner Bros., where he worked until 1980. There, he co-created Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, Elmer Fudd and Porky Pig, and created Wile E. Coyote and the Road Runner. In Vancouver last month for a retrospective of his films, Jones declined to pick a favorite character. But he acknowledged: "I always associate with looney—whether it's the Grinch or Wile E. or Daffy, they need help." As for the famous mischievous rabbit, Jones added: "Bugs Bunny can take care of himself."

At 89, Jones, who lives in Corona del Mar, Calif., seems busy. His Chuck Jones Enterprises is finishing a cartoon for a new *Winnie the Pooh* film. And he is writing *Clay's Amazing Adventure*, a sequel to his 1999 autobiography, *Chuck Jones: 'G. B. Chesterton'—there was a bright guy—said, 'I don't take myself seriously, but I take my work seriously.'*" said Jones. His advice for would-be animators: "The only thing that really counts, the only thing we are, are people who can draw."



## A CAJON ON THE ROAD

At 66, Louisiana-born black Richard left college and went to sea, working on trawlers and fishing boats for three years. "I was grinding," said Richard, 30. "You don't really get any rest. And it's all people taking speed to keep going, and burning brains, and after a while you're sort of numbified." Now, the New York City author has crafted what he calls the "shocking and sweet" as-

pects of life on a ship into a satirical seafaring story, the critically acclaimed *Friday*. But success with his first novel has not ended his wanderlust. Last week, he started a 16-city, two-month driving tour of the American South. "I'm going as a vegan 1970 Camaro 500—Jennifer Smith, eight-track tape player," Richard said. "It's a heck ton—dash adolescent pride."

## Instant and forever

For his first acting job, 25-year-old Robert Joanne found himself among "talented company." The movie *Ship of the Human Mind*, an epic love story about a young lunk (played as a child by Joanne) who falls in love with a Merri (played in her youth by Gracey actress Anne. *Goopies* (14) features much inspiration taken in John Cusack, Jessica Hahn, Patrick Bergin and Jason Scott Lee. In the midst of that all-star cast, the *Twelve* Island on-site said that the friendship he formed on location with Joanne helped keep him sane. "Anne and I became fast friends," he explained. "It was just like our characters in the movie—that I am from one place and she is from another meant nothing." Added Joanne: "It was instant, forever friends."

Goopies Dept. Joanne: "Just friends"

Northern  
exposure

Anne-Marie Johnson says that after six years playing *Althea Tibbs* on CBS TV's *divine series in the Heat of the Night*, she "needed more challenges." But since leaving the show in March, Johnson has found that the Hollywood job market is what she calls a "double-edged sword" for black women. "There are a lot of roles to be had for actresses like myself, but producers are not thinking of going black," she added. Faced with stereotyping in Los Angeles, Johnson said that she would like to work in Hollywood North—presumably in Toronto, which she visited last November. "Such a clean, friendly city—I had a great time," she said. "I mean, it was cold—but it was fun."

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# DINO-MIGHT

**J**ust four years old and only 12 inches tall, Owen Berkus peers towards the softly lit ceiling of the dinosaur gallery in Ontario's Canadian Museum of Nature and the museum goes on the Socratic side of a... (Read on for a dinosaur called)

Dino-ogon-son Tormes. Like many children, Berkus is fascinated by the monsters that last dwelled on earth 65 million years ago. In his home, Owen, better his bedroom wallpaper is decorated with dinosaurs—in his favorite book, *How to Draw Dinosaurs*. He also has models of several different dinosaurs—and he knows their names and characteristics by heart. Asked one more or less how he came to be so fascinated by prehistoric life, he says, "I was a very young boy and I saw a video of a dinosaur and I was so into it that I wanted to be a dinosaur. I was so into it that I wanted to be a dinosaur. I was so into it that I wanted to be a dinosaur."

That kind of teenage fantasy, fantasy and the increasingly intriguing facts surrounding the existence and subsequent extinction of dinosaurs has clearly captured a growing number of North American kids of all ages. A new children's TV series starring a cuddly purple and green, stocky little dinosaur named Barney dino 5.6 million preschool viewers each week in the United States alone. Barney's success is evidence that "kids are mesmerized by these creatures," says Donna Williams, a producer for the network. The producers have also mined prime-time television in ABC's recent *Dinosaur*. And Stephen Spielberg's *Jurassic Park* (the latest in a series of feature films about dinosaurs, is being released this week [page 42]). That film alone is expected to spawn at least 1,000 dinosaur-related products in a market already crowded with dinosaur trading cards and magnets, a dinosaur cereal, T-shirts, pencil cases, badge magnets, stickers and bedsheet sleepers.

The life and death of the dinosaurs constitute one of nature's greatest mysteries. The Dino-might and Dino-mystery of the 1990s takes a popular interest that is more than a century old to a new peak. Evidence of that heightened interest lies in all sides. Education is currently the site of a 73-day "Dinosaur" called The Dinosaur Show Unearthed, which will move in Toronto in August and later to Japan and elsewhere [page 44]. To the south, Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology in Drumheller, Alta., has drawn more than three million visitors since it opened in 1985. And two years ago, Ontario's Canadian Museum of Nature, recognizing the growing enthusiasm for the prehistoric beasts, established a sleep-over program in its dinosaur gallery. On

## COVER

*The magic and mystery of prehistoric creatures captivate fans of all ages*



## Artist's rendition of the duck-billed *Mosaurodon* caring for her hatchlings

weekends, children accompanied by teachers and parents check into their sleeping bags to spend the night next to the seven dinosaur skeletons in the room. Says museum public education director Gregory Smith: "It's now booked up a year in advance. Kids like to be able to tell their friends they've slept with the dinosaurs."

But why is there such fascination? New research, changes in school curricula, marketing savvy and improved techniques of museum display certainly account in part for the current popularity of dinosaurs. But their essential and enduring appeal is harder to define. Robert J. Sawyer, a Thornhill, Ont., author whose books, *For-Deer and For-Deer Hunter* are about a race of intelligent tyrannosaurs, points to the appeal of a who-dunnit. Says Sawyer: "Dinosaurs are the ultimate mystery story. Unlike yet, it's a murder mystery. Dinosaurs were wiped out and nobody is quite sure why."

For children, reasons for that appeal may range even further afield. Says Grant McCracken, head of Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum: "Kids hear that dinosaurs once roamed the earth. Then they look around their urban environment and think, 'How can that be?' There is no life that is so much more than the thought of a magnificent animal roaming where their house now stands is over whelming." McCracken also says that dinosaurs give children, with their innate language skills, an advantage over their parents: "They master the dinosaurs' Latin names and you hear them early correcting their parents when they get their names wrong." And University of New Brunswick child psychologist Ann Cameron says that dinosaurs are natural subjects for a child's curiosity: "We understand children," says Cameron. "They have always grappled with the biggest of questions, God? What? That sort of thing. Dinosaurs fit right in."

According to Canadian Museum of Nature paleontologist Dale Russell, who has studied and written widely on dinosaurs for most of his professional life, reasons for their appeal differ among age groups. For many children there is a "horrible, wild" quality of fantasy and even catharsis that they also ascribe to toy guns and figures. Adults, however, are more likely to "belate to the mysteries of space, time, evolution and the reality in which we're embedded." Adds author Sawyer: "We are fascinated by things that were once powerful but fell from grace."

But, whatever their reasons, humans—another successful species facing such uncertainties as overpopulation and environmental meliorism—are clearly prepared to cross an ocean of time to the age of the dinosaurs and include them in their lives. Gone from the earth for 65 million years, dinosaurs now seem here to stay.

GLENN ALLAN with DAVID DUBOIS in Toronto







# Giants of history

*'The Greatest Show Unearthed'*  
presents dinosaurs in a new light

**T**he enormous long-necked sauropod, measuring 90 feet from nose to tail and weighing more than 25 tons, cut an imposing figure as it grazed on the ferns and mudrae growing along the banks of a river on the Texas floodplains. About 50 years old, and just reaching sexual maturity, the dinosaur known as *Mastodonsaurus* might have lived to a venerable 200 years—if disaster hadn't struck. Attacked by a smaller, predatory dinosaur called *Sternopterus*, which prowled on two legs and came equipped with fearsome teeth and claws, the *Mastodonsaurus* fled towards the river and in its panic tumbled off a cliff. While the predator watched on frustration, the showy sauropod was swept away by the river current. *Mastodonsaurus*, the animal's corpse washed ashore. As the body decomposed, it broke up, leaving the head and neck on shore, while the rest of the carcass floated on. Later, the flooding river caused the dinosaur's remains with layers of sediment that, over time, turned to rock, embedding the *Mastodonsaurus* in stone.

Time passed. About 120 million years later, in July 1982, members of a Chinese-Canadian fossil-hunting expedition in the forbidding wastes of the Gobi Desert spotted part of a fine-looking bone protruding from a hillside. It was part of the neck of that *Mastodonsaurus*. As team members excavated its remains, they pieced together the above scenario as a fairly rare but for the creature's death. Now, the dinosaur's neck and a segment of its head, recovered from the Gobi Desert, are the star of a huge and impressive dinosaur show that opened in Edmonton on May 14 and moves to Toronto's Ontario Place in August. The show, which is scheduled to travel to Osaka, Japan, early in 1994, is partially entitled *The Greatest Show Unearthed*. It is also billed as the largest traveling live science exhibition ever mounted.

With more than 30 fossils on display, the cost of the show is covered by the revenues of 30 dinosaurs—each listed 11 previously unknown species—most of them discovered by the Chinese-Canadian team during five years of bone hunting in the Gobi Desert, Western Canada and in the Canadian Arctic between 1986 and 1990. The team, which traveled temper-

atures of 25° C and fierce monsoons in the desert, was led by three eminent paleontologists: Dale Russell, of the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa, Philip Currie, head of dinosaur research at the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology in Drumheller, Alberta, and Dong Zhiming, of Beijing's Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology. As a result of their work, about 15 tons of Gobi Desert fossils were shipped back to Canada for study and exhibition (the fossils remain Chinese property and will eventually be returned to Beijing). "We collected so much material," said the 46-year-old Currie, a leading saurian at Oklahoma, Okla., "We could spend the next 100 years preparing specimens."

The expedition was the first by Western land hunters in the Chinese portion of the Gobi Desert in northeastern China since 1930, and the results excited experts in the field. "It was a very significant expedition," said Peter Dodson, a director of Pennsylvania State University's Dinosaur Institute. "They found some really interesting things."

The discoveries of the Chinese-Canadian expedition enlarged scientists' knowledge of the creatures that dominated the planet for 180 million years before vanishing in a mass extinction 65 million years ago. The major finds included the neck and jawbone of the *Mastodonsaurus*, most of the skeleton of a *Sternopterus*, a group of young ornithomimid *Archaeopteryx* and the remains of a *Sinornithomimus*, a clawed, chicken-sized dinosaur with an exceptionally large brain.

The expedition also shed new light on dinosaur habits and produced evidence that reinforced the growing trend among paleontologists to reject the old image of dinosaurs as being cold-blooded, slow-witted reptiles. Most scientists now say that many dinosaurs may have been warm-blooded, relatively agile and more intelligent than was previously believed.

As well, the similarity between some Chinese dinosaurs and fossils found in southern Alberta could mean that Asian dinosaurs may have walked across land bridges from Asia

to settle in North America about 150 million years ago. Some dinosaurs may have gone the other way. Dinosaurs may have also migrated seasonally from southern Alberta to spend their summers in the Canadian Arctic, which then had a mild, temperate climate. "We have evidence of dinosaur herds that must have traversed the amount of food in a given area," says Russell's 55 "So these large assemblages, on the order of thousands of dinosaurs, must have moved."

*The Greatest Show Unearthed*, which is being staged under a tent covering an acres of exhibition space, reflects the new thinking about dinosaurs. It is an interdisciplinary mix of science with Disneyland-style hospitals, amusement rides and games aimed at beguiling families—and especially children. Visitors to the show enter along a street of life-sized stores devoted to popular images of dinosaurs: one shop is staffed with dinosaur toys while others show dinosaur movies from the past, including 1933's *The Land That Time Forgot*. Then, passing between columns that hint at the ferocious strength of traditional dinosaurs, visitors confront a scaring jet black skeleton of a *Tyrannosaurus rex*. The bones of the flesh-eating "tyrant lizard king" were blackened by naturally occurring melanin as they lay beneath the earth in the Cretaceous. That is what is now the Rocky Mountain hor-

der between southern Alberta and British Columbia.

Another section of the show offers a recreation of living conditions among the Chinese-Canadian team members in the Gobi Desert, inside a tent are sleeping bags, a half-filled bottle of whiskey, bowls of rice and chopsticks. In an exhibition area called the *Overworld*, real-life technicians work on fossils, using through rock saws in search of bone or tooth fragments and preparing plaster and polyester casts. Among the Gobi fossils on display are the neck and jaw of the *Mastodonsaurus*, the largest dinosaur ever found in Asia, and the skeleton of the beakless *Sinornithomimus*. *Sinornithomimus* can pose a problem to hear what the voice of the *Hypacrosaurus*, a duck-billed dinosaur found in Alberta, may have been like. "It might have sounded like that," said Jack Wedel, the show's program assistant. At the end of the show, he and other scientists decided on after studying the dinosaur's skeleton.

The exhibit, and the rapid attention of its millions, demonstrates the remarkable ability that dinosaurs have had to capture the human imagination ever since the 19th century. It was then that growing interest in European fossil discoveries prompted British naturalist Richard Owen to coin the term dinosaur, from the Greek words for "terrible lizard." The Victorians' dinosaur craze

Elements of the show (above and left): 15 tons of fossils from China

The earliest traces of life are fossils of microscopic algae about 3.5 billion years old. Dinosaurs emerged about 225 million years ago.



Paleontologist Dale Russell has speculated that dinosaurs, if they had survived, might eventually have evolved into a two-legged, human-like "dinosauroid."



Cumia with replicas of *Albertosaurus* (above) and *Edmontosaurus* (right), an interest since childhood in the fossils of the Gobi Desert



Recently a Tyrannosaurus rex busting promoting the show in Toronto: "Veritable Beard"

crossed the Atlantic, sending American and Canadian fossil hunters across the continent in search of remains, which they found in profusion in Montana, Wyoming, Utah and other states—and in the badlands of western Alberta. In 1844, a Toronto-based scientist Joseph Tyrrell was exploring a canyon in Alberta's Red Deer River Valley when, as he later wrote, he spotted "this skull lying on its side, sticking right out of the rock. It gave me a fright." It was the first dinosaur skull ever found in Canada.

The origins of the Gobi Desert expedition go

back to the partial skeleton of a *Styracopterus* and parts of dozens of other prehistoric creatures.

The list of dinosaurs grew as the Chinese-Canadian team, totaling as many as 20 scientists and support personnel at the peak of its efforts, ranged across the largely uncharted region. Sometimes the expeditions split up. Working in the Alaskan desert, near the Mongolian border in 1969, Russell found the remains of a strange, sloth-like dinosaur he later dubbed *Noasaurus*. Further to the east, Carme made a spectacular discovery near the town of Bayan Mandahu. He located the skeletal remains of 13 young *Archosaurs*.

Project Dinosaur's Gobi Desert operations were abruptly cut short in June, 1989. Following Beijing's brutal repression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Tiananmen Square, Ottawa ordered the Canadians to leave China. They returned in 1990 for another season, but made disappointingly few discoveries. As well, a second expedition in 1991 into the Canadian Arctic, where traces of dinosaur life have been dated to the past, failed to produce any important fossils. Meanwhile, Chinese scientists on reciprocal visits to Canada played a part in several important discoveries. In 1986, for example, a Chinese technician found the well-preserved remains of a *Troodon*, another small, birdlike dinosaur with a large brain.

That discovery was important, because the exact relationship between dinosaurs and birds is a hot topic in paleontology. According to Carme, nearly all paleontologists now believe that today's birds are the descendants of dinosaurs. But some dinosaur experts, including Russell, argue that in the later stages of their evolution many dinosaurs were too quaking, or "mauling," some birdlike characteristics, without becoming birds. In evolutionary terms, says Russell, the animals were becoming smaller, more efficient and better equipped to survive.

Why—in spite of this—the dinosaurs vanished 65 million years ago was a question that puzzled experts for years. Now, many dinosaur experts agree that a comet crashing into the earth's surface may have doomed the dinosaurs by creating fire storms, followed by cold temperatures and heavy acid rains that destroyed vegetation and starved the dinosaurs. During the 1970s, American geologist Walter Alvarez found that a thin layer of clay in geological formations dating from the time at which dinosaurs vanished contained high levels of the element iridium. Because iridium is found in only tiny amounts in the earth's crust, the clay layer pointed to fallout from an interstellar collision with the earth.

A Canadian scientist played a key role in determining exactly where a comet probably struck. Reasoning that the dustlike "spite" of debris, created by the comet's impact, would be thickest in the area where the comet struck, Alan Hildebrand, now a research scientist with the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa, found evidence that pointed to the Caribbean region. Then in 1991, Hildebrand and six American and Mexican colleagues published a paper pointing to an area near the town of Chicxulub in the northern part of Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. Since then, scientific studies in the Chicxulub area have produced evidence supporting Hildebrand's contention that it was there that the comet struck.

The dinosaurs are gone, but in the crowds thronging The Greatest Show (yearly) since, they are far from forgotten. In Russell's case, the fascination of the ancient animals is that they "help us to understand the continuity of life, because in our ability to think and our ability to work we inherit the success story that got the dinosaurs as far as they went." And happily for dinosaur fans everywhere and in the future, many more of the mighty creatures are, like the *Maremontesaurus*, bound to be looked in the earth's ancient crust, waiting to be discovered.

MARK VICTORIN with JOHN MURPHY in Edmonton

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back to a conversation in 1982 between Carme then an Edmonton-based paleontologist with the Alberta Provincial Museum, and Jim Noble, a young Alberta conservationist. Noble was trying to lay the groundwork for the Tyrrell Museum, which opened in 1985 as the scientific center for dinosaur research in Alberta. As a boy, Carme had been captivated by accounts of the adventures of Roy Chapman Andrews, a groundbreaking American paleontologist who was the leader of the famous expeditions to the Indian Gobi desert. Andrews hunted dinosaur skeletons in the Gobi Desert during the 1920s, and when Noble asked Carme where he would most like to hunt for fossils, Carme unhesitatingly replied: "The Gobi."

Armed with an 88,000 Canada Council grant, Noble launched a feasibility study to determine how an expedition could be mounted and in 1984 set up the Edmonton-based, nonprofit Ex Terra Foundation to organize it. Eventually, Canadian negotiators worked out details of the joint expedition with Chinese officials.

During the summer of 1988, the joint dinosaur hunt was launched. Using part of a fleet of eight Chinook helicopters donated by the Toronto-based Dinosaur Foundation of Canada, Russell, Carme and Deng carried out a three-week reconnaissance of Gobi Desert dinosaur sites. Later that summer, Carme and Russell took Chinese scientists on a tour of fossil-rich locations in Alberta and the United States, and on a trading expedition to exchange specimens to Joel Hoberg, head of the Canadian Arctic. Back in the Gobi the following year, the Chinese-Canadian team began searching for fossils near the town of Juanchuan in a barren, windswept region known as the Junggar Basin, 2,500 km west of Beijing. They got lucky almost at once, locating the remains of the *Maremontesaurus*.

# A MEASURE OF HOPE

Two years ago, when Melaine Wilson walked out of Nelson High School in Burlington, Ont., she seemed full of promise. The Grade 11 student was engaged to be married and was enjoying her first love. But Wilson, now 25, says that she soon realized that she had shortchanged herself and with a year was registered at a new high school—and enjoying it. Despite her change of heart, Wilson would have been tugged into Canada's dropout rate, which is widely accepted to be a national embarrassment at 32 per cent. That figure has been a major weapon in the arsenal of angry parents, businessmen and politicians, who are all demanding major reform of Canada's education system, that according to several new studies, the actual dropout rate is nowhere near the accepted international rate. The current and costly focus on the dropout issue. In its new *School Leavers Study*, scheduled for release in a few months, Statistics Canada tracks for the first time those students who transfer schools or simply "drop out" for a limited period. Their conclusions: a national dropout rate of 18 per cent. That is still far from what many critics say is acceptable—but represents a 45 per cent cut, and 90,000 fewer dropouts each year. Said Richard Dodd, president of the Canadian Education Association, a group representing educators across the country: "I think we all bought into the 32 per cent figure too quickly."

For many educators, the new dropout report represents a ray of hope in an increasingly veiled and public battle. Although few would see the new figure as a vindication of the system, a challenge or a major promise of the system's critics. The world's best-run school systems, such as the Conference Board of Canada and the Corporate Higher Education Forum, a Montreal-based business lobby group, have repeatedly said the 32 per cent figure is proof that the education system is in complete shambles. Other business groups including the newly formed Microsoft Toronto Learning Partnership, which hopes to create working partnerships between businesses and educators argue that unless Canada dramatically reduces the 32 per cent figure, the country's ability to compete internationally will diminish.

Canadian politicians have been equally determined to attack the 32 per cent figure. Last year, Barbara McGough, then minister for Family and Social Development, announced a \$200-million, three-year campaign aimed at convincing students to stay in school. The campaign included a national TV advertising drive, inviting students to call 1-800 numbers for information on the advantages of completing high school. And last week, the government announced the first of a series of ads that will run as 610-Corps Canada (newspaper screens across Canada).

Even at 18 per cent, the dropout rate deserves attention. But, the new figures challenge political pundits. Many felt that the issue was a cliché, often served and sensationalized by the educational spinners. Said Robert Nevill, director of Labor Market Research with Alberta Advanced Education: "We run the risk of mak-

ing mistakes at the political level by not understanding the numbers."

The previous numbers, also collected by Statistics Canada, reflected a rigid and oversimplified definition of "dropout." Simply put, any student who did not enter and graduate from the same high school within four years was given that label. The *School Leavers Study*, conducted on the basis of interviews with 4,446 16- to 20-year-olds, addresses issues of mobility and dropping out. And according to Doug Haggis, chief of projections and analysis at Statistics Canada's education, culture and sport division, the new classroom are influenced by those in the 1991 Labor Force Survey. That study, which asked 280,000 Canadians a variety of questions about education, employment and income, also concluded that only 30 per cent of respondents had not finished high school or received some other formal training.

Indeed, according to studies in some regions of the country, the 18-per-cent figure may never be too high. Don Falk, superintendent of educational services for the suburban Toronto Halton Board of Education, says that his board began tracking its incoming students by computer in 1983 by following the students over four years. Falk's efforts determined that 85 per cent completed high school—although some switched schools or provinces in the process. And Falk added that in 1984, 89 per cent of Haldon graduates went on to some form of postsecondary education. 32 per cent in university, 35 per cent in community colleges and 4 per cent to apprenticeship programs.

Studies in several other provinces also reflect an optimistic determination to finish high school. Ottawa's in Alberta found that their dropout rate is considerably lower than their reported 34 per cent. According to Nevill, almost half of all dropouts are in fact dropouts who eventually return to school. Although he acknowledges that he has no solid figures, Nevill predicted that the dropout rate in the province's urban centres was probably comparable in Halifax—and higher than the average in economically impoverished areas, such as native reserves and remote villages. Vancouver education officials also believe that their dropout rate is even lower than the new numbers indicate. Said Robert Parnian, an assistant superintendent with the Vancouver Board of Education, and head of a task force investigating Vancouver's dropout rate:

"We're looking at a single-digit dropout rate and one with a high number of students leaving. Even the most traditional methods of measuring high school completion showed marked regional variations. One obvious factor is economic disparity, with generally higher figures reported for the comparatively impoverished Atlantic provinces. "Students tend to drop out of school," noted Nevill, "when they know that they will have a chance to work." Immigration patterns also seem to play an important role. According to

high schools across the country listed below, the school system has at 23 and 24 per cent of students is an effort to decrease nationwide levels of attrition. In May, Ottawa quietly floated a "Federal Learning Strategy," designed to set national education goals at five elementary and high schools in Ontario and Ontario. Premier Bob Rae's 1991 government introduced new guidelines in April to measure the progress of students at various grade levels, as well as appointing a five-member commission to investigate the state of education. In the fall, the province will begin testing all Grade 9 students.

Private individuals are also jumping into the fray, and one of the most vocal is Dr. Joseph Freedman of Red Deer, Alta. The father of two school-age daughters, Freedman has launched a seven-point crusade to reform the educational system. Last year, he founded The Society for Advancing Educational Research, and in March produced *Finding Grade 9*, a video in which he calls for a back-to-basics approach to education. Freedman's video has sold an surprising 3,300 copies across Canada. Said Freedman:

"Students simply can't rely on a high school diploma. We have to have a system that focuses on academic achievement."

The battle over academic excellence shows no signs of abating. But by crediting the determination of Melaine Wilson, who is now completing Grade 12, the *School Leavers Study* finally acknowledges the achievements of those who are willing to give school a chance. Now separated and the mother of two-year-old Eric, Wilson has set her sights on a profession she once blamed for her disillusion with school teaching. And she says that, returning to high school has given her both the education and the confidence to pursue that dream. Said Wilson: "I believe in myself now." For those determined to fix the system, that kind of turnaround is exactly what is needed to ensure Canada's future success. Gordon Cressy, who is leaving his job as an administrator at the University of Toronto to become the founding president of the Metro Toronto Learning Partnership, says: "We have to have some vision, or we will have a growing underclass." Despite the growing concern over the state of Canadian education, the new dropout figures provide fresh hope that improving the system may not require a full-scale return to the drawing board.

## WILDLIFE

## Prince of the tides

Nations squabble over the fate of whales

They sing, they dance, and they like to make love. Yetless, nonetheless, they pay cover fees of thousands of dollars of the world's oceans as a price, searching for food or safe places to bear their young. Some are much smarter than others and they can be, by turns, gentle or violent. Some family ties can be profound—among killer whales, mothers and offspring often remain together throughout their lives and that can be a long time, sometimes over 30 to 40 years old and males, 60. Because of their enormous size, whales have had little to fear from most other creatures. However, man-made hunting has cut them by more than half in many species. In the last century, they have been hunted for their blubber, which was used for soap and for the oil in the lamps. In the 19th century, whaling was a major industry in many parts of the world—especially in the North Atlantic. But as the 20th century progressed, whaling gradually declined as several countries that the world had been hunting whales began to realize that the whales were not renewable. Last century, whaling was a major industry for the nations of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the IWC had to extend the ban for another year.

But the industry was reduced to a small economy. Delegates of presidential sessions—usually Japan and Norway—held the meeting in Kyoto, Japan, on May 14 to confirm their fight. Two weeks later, when Norwegian whaling vessels prepared to defy the ban and search for the Arctic Ocean, an American captain charged himself with the task of hunting in the two of the Norwegian vessels for two days. The ships eventually ran into each other and the American captain found the Norwegian vessel on the floor, but over whether whales should be hunted at all, regardless of their numbers. Pro-whaling na-

tions insist that such species as the minke, the most numerous of the modern-day whales, could be subject to a limited hunt without risk of extinction. But anti-whaling nations argue that all whales should be protected partly because whaling is difficult to control. Anti-whaling nations say that even without a hunt, the world's largest mammals often are caught in nets against pollution and depletion of food stocks. Still, Japan's Daisuke, a Tokyo-based biologist and executive director of the independent West Coast Whale Research Foundation, "We are really talking ethics here, not whether a sustainable harvest is possible."

As late as the mid-1960s, commercial whaling was widespread, even though quotas had already been established for a few species. In 1964, a worldwide hunt used highly efficient factory ships and harpoon cannons to kill 63,000 whales. By 1970, quotas set by the IWC gradually reduced the kill to 6,000. But despite the ban that came into effect the following year, many kinds of whales have been slow to recover to numbers. Although population figures remain highly speculative, it is estimated there are now no more than 1,000 "right" whales, compared to about 100,000 to 200,000 before hunting began in the 15th century. Whaling was much as 50 tons and up to 50 feet long; they were called "right" whales because they were the right ones to pursue—slow, easy to catch, and they floated when killed, making recovery relatively easy. Prized for their oil, which was used for soap and fuel, and their baleen, which became useful in the real world, the right whale population was drastically reduced by the 19th century and it has never recovered.

Several other species are also in trouble. Blue whales, the world's

## Airborne humpback in the Pacific: blowing rinds

largest at up to 100 feet long and 50 tons in weight, number between 200 and 1,500 compared with pre-hunting levels of about 200,000. Some scientists think that such low numbers, scattered over vast distances, may make it difficult for blue whales to find one another at mating time. By some of the most optimistic estimates there are about 5,000 humpback whales, named for their distinctive curved hump, and about 12,000 humpbacks, 125,000 of which once roamed the oceans.

Since the current ban came into effect, Japan, Iceland and Norway have led a campaign to allow some whaling. Japan and Norway have continued to use an exemption in the IWC rules that permits killing whales for scientific purposes. In what critics claim is a thinly disguised commercial hunt, Japan kills about 300 killer whales annually for research. Most of that meat ends up in restaurants—whale meat is a delicacy in Japan—and Tokyo argues that whaling is an integral part of Japan's culture.

The United States opposes the hunt because of uncertainty over whale populations and from the fact that a regulated hunt may be difficult to police. It has banned Japan from all fishing in its waters and warned Iceland and Norway that it may impose economic sanctions if they permit us there at all. However, Norway has been the focus of international condemnation that year. In 1984, the Norwegian government announced it would take 240 killer whales in only three years for research, from a population in the north Atlantic estimated at between 67,000 and 86,700. But, under intense pressure from northern governments heavily dependent on whaling, the government of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, advanced elsewhere for its leadership on environmental issues, announced that Norway would kill 100 killer whales this year in its first commercial hunt since 1957. Most of the profit from the hunt is made from the sale of whale meat. That hunt, however, may be short-lived. In addition to Greenpeace, members of the European Community have been urging it to be cancelled, but have to intervene within Norway itself.

Canada has not played a big role in the whaling debate. Although Canada's waters are a haven for thousands of endangered whales, such as the right and humpback, it is not a member of the IWC. After voting against a whaling ban in 1981, Canada withdrew from the commission, ostensibly because it had abandoned commercial whaling in 1973. Still, Bernard Appleby, director general at the International Directorate of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, "The ban was inconsistent with principles that had just been adopted by the IWC that were designed to allow harvests of stocks of sustainable."

However, most of the IWC's 36 member countries are not whaling nations either, and critics suggest that Canada withdrew for other reasons as well. Anne Dwyer, of the International Directorate of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, said Canada wanted to avoid "international [dis] for supporting whaling nations so it decided not to vote at all." Dwyer also believes Canada is concerned about indications that the IWC, which now only monitors large whales, will broaden its mandate to cover smaller cetaceans such as dolphins and manatees. According to Dwyer, "Canada withdrew from the IWC so that we could do what we wanted with our marine mammals."

The relatively young movement to save the world's whales grew out of popular fascination with the creatures that began more than 25 years ago when scientists began to understand more about whale behavior. Until then, the large mammals had more often been thought of as menacing protagonists in classic sea stories—like Herman Melville's *Moby-Ack*—than as animals that share a significant amount of their characteristics with man. Studies in the 1960s revealed that some whales use whistles, clicks and groans to send mating calls and

## The whale tale

At first, the major species of whales, their adult weights and the estimated number surviving worldwide. A mature blue whale weighs as much as a fully loaded 747 jumbo jet, the minke, a relative shrimp among whales, is as long as a tractor trailer, and almost double the weight of a bull elephant.

BLUE WHALE: 150 tons, between 700 and 1,000

FIN WHALE: 80 tons, 150,000

SPERM WHALE: 70 tons, more than 500,000

BOWHEAD WHALE: 50 tons, 4,000

RIGHT WHALE: 50 tons, 3,000

GRAY WHALE: 45 tons, 21,000

HUMBACK WHALE: 40 tons, 12,000

MINKE WHALE: 10 tons, 95,000

KILLER WHALE: 6 tons, more than 500,000

other messages over distances of hundreds of miles under water.

**Biological Context:** Like all the Federal Provinces, the province of New Brunswick, B.C., says it has a population of 300 killer whales living off its northern end of Vancouver Island in a "protected" area. The whales are the most numerous of the whales in the world, with an average every three to five years. The whales, which grow to about 31 feet long and weigh about 5 tons, are known for their distinctive black and white markings and travel in pods ranging in size from two to 30 individuals. "A mother and her calf will stay together for life," Ellis says. "It is not unusual for a 25-year-old male to still be with his mom. The bonds are so tight that in 26 years of observation, we have never seen an isolated leaver."

Biologists at Darling have been studying gray tree kangaroos (whistlers) since the 1970s. Although gray whistlers are an endemic Australian species from the Pacific coast west of the worldwide population of about 21,000 living in the north Pacific, Darling says they have been slower to re-evaluate themselves for reasons that are unclear. Kangaroos are the only white whale relatives known as a "song." According to Darling, kangaroo voices are probably secondary sex characteristics crucial to establishing dominance among males. Darling has also learned that kangaroos will be greatly eager to defend displays of tall treehouse nests competing for a female. ■



*Japanese whalers in the Antarctic Ocean: research or disguised commercial?*

As for intelligence, he discounted the widespread notion that whales may be as smart as humans. The scientific consensus is that only killer whales and dolphins are highly intelligent. "The large whales are incredible animals but their intelligence is like that of a large land mammal," said Darke. "They are not taking philosophy under the waves."

Yes, the recovery of the humpback population

She has a responsibility for her Canadian Coast Guard fishing communities. The following homelink is drawn to the same waters long fished by Newfoundlanders. Ecosystems between whales and expensive fishing nets also result in mutant cubs and dead animals. (Janet is professor of animal behavior at Memorial University in St. John's, has been trying for the past 15 years to find ways to save whales from the nets without anguishing fishers' cubs. "When a whale is caught in a net, it drowns with 40 tons of wet metal, normally dies—poison, and goes away," Jané said. About half of them eventually die of toxemia after possibly disease enters the bloodstream after the

Lucia has developed a hands-on method of catching cetacean whales. Working from a rubber boat, he helps fishermen learn how to get the whale used to the presence of human beings by occasionally touching it, allowing it to become familiar with their equipment, and trying to figure out how it will respond. Once the whale's movements become predictable, it can then be maneuvered from side to side, so that it eventually tires itself. He has also developed stunts, which were an approach he learned that article about.

But whitens efforts have reduced the species rate to about 10 per cent of all studies caught in mist nets near Newfoundland. There was more in much more to saving whales from losing to prevent individual deaths. "We are asking whitens to grow back in habitats that have changed because of overfishing, pollution, and marine traffic," says says. "It's not just a matter of stopping whaling and protecting whales to be around. What we have to manage is our impact on the ecosystem. If we don't, the ocean will end up like the land and whales will go the way of the bunnies." It is a challenge, but others attach a higher value to conservation than to preservation, says a conservationist who will come to sea.



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FAC. \_\_\_\_\_ DAYTIME PHONE. \_\_\_\_\_

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The Festival Opening at Metro Centre Square, Saturday, May 29 at 4:00 pm, will feature a massed choir of 1,000 singers and special guest pianist, Oscar Peterson. It will be followed by Mahler's *Symphony No. 8 "Symphony of a Thousand"* at Roy Thomson Hall with the Toronto Symphony, conducted by Gunther Herbig and The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, Vancouver Bach Choir and Toronto Children's Chorus.

Don't miss choirs from around the world, including:

- The North American debut of the Imilongi KaNta Choral Society; Soweto, South Africa
- The Best of Barbicorp
- The Dordwisa Male Choir, Wales

The Festival comes to a magnificent close with the 250 singers of The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir and The Prague Philharmonic Choir, joined by The Toronto Symphony performing Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9 "Choral"* conducted by Jukka-Pekka Saraste.

For tickets and a brochure, call the Roy Thomson Hall Box Office today (416) 872-4255, or FAX (416) 593-9918, or WRITE: The 1993 International Choral Festival, 70 York St., 3rd floor, Toronto, Ontario M5J 1S9.

— Nicholas Goldschmidt, Artistic Director, C.C. —

THE 1993 INTERNATIONAL CHORAL FESTIVAL  
Toronto, Ontario

## RELIGION

# The emptier pew

*The privatization of religion in Canada*

**W**hile growing up in southern California during the early 1960s, Sandy Hughes became bored with Protestantism and, at age 20 and in search of spiritual answers, she joined the Roman Catholic Church. But, feeling more, she dropped out two years later. Now a Vancouver-area astrologer who works at an alternative book store, Hughes calls herself a "eclectic" spiritualist and says that she is not alone in turn-

ing away from mainstream religion. "People might be interested in religion but they are not walking into a church."

Andrew Gervais Jr., vice-president of the Angus Reid Group, a national polling organization, calls it "a privatization of religion in Canada." A recent Reid Group survey of religious beliefs found that, even among those who declared a religious affiliation, 39 per cent believed Christ was the Son of God. The poll also determined that most people who call themselves Christians rarely attend



Hughes, from Protestant to Roman Catholic to metaphysics among the books

ing away from mainstream religion. "There are too many rules and dogmas in traditional churches," said Hughes. "People want something more profound than a label."

A Statistics Canada survey released last week showed that a sharply increased number of Canadians, like Hughes, credit themselves out of organized religion. On their 1991 census questionnaire, about 3.4 million Canadians—12.5 per cent of the population—reported "no religious affiliation," almost double the 1981 number and a jump of more than 250 per cent since 1971.

Still, the numbers themselves are not necessarily evidence that religious beliefs—as opposed to denominational affiliation—are in decline in Canada. In fact, most people still identify themselves as Christians. And even among those who professed to have "no religious affiliation," fewer than 14,000 labelled themselves as atheists. Said Douglas Flinders, a spokesman for the United Church of

Canada, "People might be interested in religion but they are not walking into a church."

The census confirms Catholics as the country's dominant faith, with 12.3 million professed adherents. That represents 46 per cent of Canadians, down a percentage point from 1981. Protestants now number 9.6 million, or 38 per cent of the population, down significantly from 41 per cent, even though some smaller fundamentalist denominations affirm a literal interpretation of the Bible have gained members. The remaining five per cent of the population reflects slight increases in the Eastern Orthodox, Eastern non-Christian and Jewish faiths. And it includes the 1,200 Canadians who, like Sandy Hughes, have turned to New Age thought for religious enlightenment.

## ENVIRONMENT FIRST,

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Water plant communities in the James Bay territory among other Canada goose migration and nesting areas.

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